

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3532

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000

**BANKERS:**  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 12 Months 5 per cent.  
" 6 " 4 " "  
" 3 " 3 " "  
JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

**THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.**

Authorised Capital £1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—  
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shing, Esq.  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.  
H. Stollerfoht, Esq. |  
Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

**BANKERS:—**  
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,  
Parry Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed; 5 per Cent.  
" 3 " 4 " "  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 " "  
Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [18]

**THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000  
CAPITAL CALLED-UP £251,093.15.0

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**  
Wm. Kewick, Esq.—Chairman.  
Adolf von André, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.  
Egbert Iveson, Esq. | H. D. Stewart, Esq.  
David McLean, Esq.

**HONGKONG COMMITTEE:**  
The Hon. J. J. Kewick | The Hon. C. P. Chater.  
H. Hopkiss, Esq.

Head Office:—3, Princes Street, London.  
Branches:—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Agents:—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

**RATES OF INTEREST.**  
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.  
CHARTREY INCHBALD,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [187]

## Insurances.

**THE STANDARD.**  
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—  
(a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.  
(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.  
(c)—It supplies an excellent investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.  
(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,  
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.  
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [147]

**GENERAL NOTICE.**  
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 \$833,333.33  
EQUAL TO £1,000,000  
RESERVE FUND £318,000.00

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YUK MOON, Esq.  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

**MANAGER:—HO AMEL.**

**MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.**

**HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.**  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1886. [186]

**J. W. KEW & CO'S**  
STEAM WATER BOATS.  
PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPWOMEN, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TITAM FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages derived from their being able to Supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.  
Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.  
J. W. KEW & Co.,  
c/o Cammell & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1893. [164]

## Intimations.

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [194]

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1893, DECLARED at Monday's Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting, will be PAYABLE at the Premises of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after TUESDAY, the 22nd August, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, No. 14, Praya Central.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [194]

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of £1 ONE POUND STERLING per Share of \$25, is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, at the Offices of the CORPORATION, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1893. [194]

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of this Company will be TRANSFERRED on which the Calls on the NEW SHARES standing in the same Name remain unpaid.

By Order,  
R. LYALL,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [144]



**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,**

**WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,**  
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [193]

**HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY.**

MONDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1893.

OUR

**ANNUAL STOCK TAKING**

**CLEARANCE SALE**

is now proceeding.

**GREAT BARGAINS.**

**IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.**

J. P. COTTAM

Managing Partner.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [192]

**EDISON'S LATEST IMPROVED LOUD-SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH.**

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF  
H.E. SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,  
AND SUITE.

PROFESSOR BERS, having decided to remain a few days longer in Hongkong, is prepared to receive orders for private entertainments at any resident's house, and will also show daily in a private room at the Victoria Hotel.

Come and hear what is justly called the "WONDER OF THE 19th CENTURY," which reproduces the best Songs and Music of the most famous Celebrities of the World.

Prices strictly moderate.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1893. [192]

**R. BLACKHEAD & CO.,**  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

**SOLE AGENTS FOR**  
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,  
DAMIER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,  
&c., &c.

**EVERY KIND OF**  
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

**REASONABLE PRICES.**

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [190]

## Intimations.

**KELLY & WALSH, LD.**

NOW READY.

PRICE \$2.50.

DOLLARS AND STERLING

EXCHANGE TABLES,

AT DIFFERENT RATES

FROM 2/- TO 3/-

ASCENDING BY ONE SIXTEENTH OF A PENNY.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,  
PUBLISHERS.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1893.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS:—THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjacent the Hotel, and is under the same Management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th February, 1893. [198]

**W. BREWER.**

NEW STOCK ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

New Stock Ladies' Shoes.  
Tennis Bats, Balls, Nets, &c.  
Hand-painted Photo-frames.  
Photo Albums.  
Photo Screens.  
New French Novels.

BOOKS OF TRAVELS.

New Music, 5 pieces for \$1.  
Badminton, Shooting, Cricket, Fishing, Tennis,  
Coursing and Falconry, Hunting and Driving,  
Billiards by Cook.  
Essays on Naval Defence.  
Brassey's Naval Annual.

**W. BREWER,**

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,  
QUEEN'S ROAD

Hongkong, 12th July, 1893. [169]

**SHOOTING SEASON 1893!**

FOWLING PIECES IN CASES WITH IMPLEMENTS.

MARTINI-HENRI MATCH RIFLES, WINCHESTER CARBINES, COLTS' "LIGHTNING" CARBINES, REVOLVERS.

ELLYS CARTRIDGE CASES:—

METAL-COVERED, GREEN, BLUE AND BROWN.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH (E.C.) or "ALLIANCE" GUNPOWDER.

PIGOU, WILKS AND LAWRENCE'S "ALLIANCE" SPORTING POWDER.

NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT.

WADS, CAPS, LOADING MACHINES, RE-CAPERS, CARTRIDGE BELTS AND BAGS, GUN CLEANERS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1893. [191]

**CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.**

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI"

F. E. REILLY,  
PROPRIETOR.

W. POWELL & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,

COMMENCES

MONDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1893. [16]

## Notices of Firms.

**A. E. SKEELS & Co.,**

Telegraphic Address "SOBRINOS," Hongkong, (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition).

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Under Messrs. Douglas LaPrak & Co.'s Offices.

Messrs. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected.  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [170]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.

(For Sundry Accounts.)

at the AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, TO-MORROW

(SATURDAY), August 26th, 1893.

At 2.30 P.M.

Consisting of—  
CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE (Nine Pieces), LEATHER COVERED EASY and other CHAIRS, TAPES-TRY COVERED CHAIRS, DINING and BED-ROOM SUITES, HALL and OFFICE FURNITURE, SIDEBOARDS and OVER-MANUELS, EXTENSION DINING TABLES, DINNER WAGGONS, DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, DINNERS SERVICES, COOKING STOVES, CURTAINS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, LOCKS, SINGLE and DOUBLE IRON and BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, TOILET SETS, COMMODES, SOOCHOW BATHS, &c., &c.

On view on Friday and Saturday A.M.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,  
Auctioneers & Valuers.

Offices, 17, Praya Central,  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [193]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRAPERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW

(SATURDAY), the 26th August, 1893, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' DRAPERY.

Consisting of—  
DRESS MATERIALS IN SERGE, CASHMERE, MERINO, NUNS' VEILING, &c., ZEPHYRS, INDIAN & MADRAS MUSLINS, COSTUMES, EMBROIDERED ROBES, EMBROIDERED COLOURED DRESS LACES, BLOUSES, JAPANESE CREPE FLANNEL, JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED and BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

Also,  
A QUANTITY OF GENTLEMEN'S DRAPERY.

Consisting of—  
SUIT LENGTHS IN CASHMERE and other MATERIALS, COATINGS, STRIPED FLANNELS, SINGLETS, SOCKS, WHITE SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TOWELS, &c.

Also,  
TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, COUNTER-PANES, TABLE COVERS, BRUSSELS RUGS, &c., &c.

AND  
ONE AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, with CUE STAND and CUES, &c.

The above will be on view on Friday, the 25th instant.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [197]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

MONDAY, August 28th, 1893, at 2.30 P.M.,

at "BURNBURN" GENERALLY ROAD.

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Consisting of—  
TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE

MARBLE-TOP CENTRE TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, CONSOLE GLASS, PICTURES and ORNAMENTS.

CASUALTIES and GAS BRACKETS.

CARPETS and HEARTH RUGS.

CHEFFONIER, GLASS BOOK-CASES and BOOKS.

CRETONNE COVERED SUITES.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED-WARE.

LEATHER COVERED DINING-ROOM SUITE.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS.

DOUBLE WARDROBES with GLASS DOORS, CHEST of DRAWERS, CHEVAL GLASS, DRESSING TABLES and MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD & COLLARD.

ONE FULL-SIZE SIX-POCKET BILLIARD TABLE with BALLS, CUES, &c., Complete.

ONE COOKING STOVE.

SUNDRY PLANTS in POTS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [193]

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENGLOE,"

is due here on 1st proximo, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [149]

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"PROTOS,"

Captain H. Johannsen, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 26th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to KING WO CHEONG, No. 34, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [194]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [194]

**THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamer

"KONG BENG,"

Captain J. B. Jackson, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [194]

**"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

Captain Cumling, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong,



## Intimations.

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

## AERATED WATERS.

**WATER.**—The Water used is absolutely pure.

**STEAM PLANT.**—Of the latest and most powerful type.

**SUPERVISION.**—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

**The PRODUCT.**—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

## CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

**OUR NEW FACTORY** has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

## "BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

## COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies when received in good condition. Counterfeit Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all orders messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

## PURE AERATED WATER

## SODA WATER

## LEMONADE

## POTASH WATER

## SALTZETZ WATER

## LITHIA WATER

## SARSAPARILLA WATER

## Tonic WATER

## LEMON SQUASH

## GINGER ALE

## RASPBERRYADE

## GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,

51 The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

## BIRTH.

On the 24th instant, at Clavadel, the Peak, the wife of Hon. W. MEIGH GOODMAN, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., HUOH MACASKILL SKENE, of Portree, Isle of Skye, aged 35 years.

On the 16th inst., at her residence, Klong Bag-lung, Bangkok, Mrs. D. B. BRADLEY, widow of the late Dr. Bradley, aged 75 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893.

## TELEGRAMS.

## SILVER.

LONDON, August 23rd:

A speech by Mr. Voorhees, urging the repeal of what he referred to as the "vicious" Sherman Act, produced a deep impression in the United States Senate, Voorhees being a pronounced bi-metalist.

## AMERICAN PROTECTION.

Mr. W. L. Wilson, who has been nominated Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which has been appointed to at once proceed with the revision of the McKinley Tariff, strongly advocates the introduction of a low tariff.

## THE SHERMAN ACT.

August 24th.

The belief is gaining ground in Washington that an early repeal of the Sherman Act is certain.

**THE "AMERICA" CHALLENGE CUP.** The Earl of Dunraven's yacht *Vallure* has left for New York in order to compete for the "America" Cup.

## CHOLERA.

The disease is seriously spreading in Europe.

## SAXF-COBURG.

Ernest II., Duke of Sax-Coburg and Gotha, is dead, and succeeded by the Duke of Edinburgh, who has taken the oath and assumed government in the presence of the Emperor of Germany. It is understood that the Duke of Edinburgh will abdicate in favour of his son on his attaining the age of twenty-one.

[We hope the "Duke" won't abdicate; so long as he remains "Duke" of Sax-Coburg and Gotha, there will be one German loyally the loss for the British taxpayer to support.—Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.]

## CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

MADRID, August 18th.

Berlin has been officially proclaimed infected with cholera.

## THE STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

The strikes at the coal mines all over England have paralysed almost all industries and manufactures, and also traffic by rail and steamer, through failure of the fuel supply.

**RUSSIA AND THE SILVER QUESTION.** The Russian Government has issued an absolute prohibition of the import of silver, either in bars or in coin.

## RISING IN SPAIN.

An outbreak is feared in Catalonia, arising out of the question of abolishing the post of Captain-general, or provincial military governor.

August 19th.

A body of armed Republicans massed in the province of Valencia to-day, but was met and dispersed by the troops, the ringleader being captured.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"**TYPESCRIPT**" is the new word proposed for typewritten manuscript.

H.M.S. *Limar* which left Bangkok for Hongkong on the 17th inst. arrived here this afternoon.

Patient—Do you give gas?  
Dentist—No; you have to pay for it: this isn't a barber's shop.

THE Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore to-day, for this port.

A COLLISION between a comet and our latest contemporary, the *Siam Observer*, is reported. No breach of promise action has been instituted up to date.

THE V. R. C. aquatic sports will take place on the 22nd and 23rd prox., and a smoking concert will be held in the gymnasium, following the prize distribution on Saturday.

THE new Zorrilla theatre at Manila, called after the lately deceased Spanish poet Don Jose Zorrilla, was opened on the 17th inst. with great success. "The white vest" and "The Sons of Zebedee" were played by a star company from Madrid. Seats were at a high premium, and public opinion seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the new building.

It is fully expected that the interesting entertainment, which the enterprising Professor Sera has arranged for to-morrow evening at the Mount Austin Hotel, will be a complete success; and the popular price, one dollar for all parts of the room, should ensure a large gathering of residents who wish to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity of enjoying an instructive and unique performance.

WHEN any person kisses the "Blarney Stone" at the "Irish Industrial Village" at Chicago a certificate is issued. The following is a sample certificate received there by Mr. De Bell, the local representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Lady Aberdeen's Irish Industrial Village, World's Fair. This is to certify that Miss Beattie De Bell kissed the Blarney Stone on July 6th, 1893. N.B. 528.

THUS the *Sydney Bulletin*—"The financial troubles of Australia are to extend over an indefinite period in order that a mob of crooked elderly gentlemen may be reconstructed instead of burst up once and for all as they deserve to be. We are damning the future for the sake of a few petty politicians and Tory merchants who are a present blight on the country, and who hope to be dead before the folioly of their bank dealings is proclaimed by the crashes which their bluff has, for the present, so unobtrusively averted. That's what reconstruction means, ye bamboozled depositions!"

AT the Magistrate's to-day a Chinese, named Fung A Fung, who on the 17th of August 1885 was sentenced to ten years penal servitude for piracy, five years penal servitude (both to be concurrent) for receiving goods practically stolen, and two years penal servitude for being found feloniously on board a certain junk equipped for the purpose of piracy, was to-day charged with having unlawfully returned from banishment on the 24th inst. In defence this piratical subject, who had been released from his term of years, now felt quite a reformed being. So Mr. Woodhouse wisely gave him an opportunity to further reform by sentencing him to twelve months hard labour.

MR. DICKINSON, of the London County Council, urging at Tynemouth Hall the duty of London's citizens to improve the face of the metropolis, said that the wall round Babylon was 56 miles long; a wall round London would be 70 miles long. Every inhabitant of Edinburgh could be seated in London's houses of entertainment, and then there would be 20,000 sitting-rooms spare. The total cost of government, including water, gas, tramways, was £15,318,041; Norway's total expenditure was £2,000,000; Denmark's £3,000,000; Holland's £4,000,000; Belgium's £1,000,000; Turkey's £4,000,000. The annual value of London was £40,000,000, and the properties insured amounted in value to £818,000,000, considerably more than the national debt.

THE year 1900, although it is divisible by four without a remainder, will not be a leap year, and it comes about in this way. Under the Julian period the solar year was considered to consist of 365 days and a quarter of a day; but as the actual or civil year could not be made to include the quarter of a day, an additional day was inserted in the calendar every fourth year to make up the four lost quarters, and this is the 29th of February. But the Julian method of interpolation made the year too long by eleven minutes and ten and one-third seconds. This puts the calendar ahead of solar time one day in 120 years; to balance this in the adjustment of the calendar known as the "Gregorian" named after Pope Gregory XIII., now universally adopted in Christian countries except Russia, one of the leap years is dropped at the close of every century except when the figures at the end of the century are divided by four without a remainder. Thus 1600 was a leap year, and 1700 will be, but 1800 was not and 1900 will not be.

## An epidemic has broken out among the stables in Manila.

"You were always a fault-finder," growled the wife.  
"Yes, dear," responded the husband, meekly, "I found you."

THE oldest existing statue known in the world is one of wood, admirably modelled, coloured, and with eyes of crystal. It is of a man named Ramesses, an Egyptian, and dates from about B.C. 4000.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, which left this port for San Francisco on July 27th, via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 23rd inst.

NEARLY all the leading firms of solicitors in Sydney have had to reduce their clients' salaries, in consequence of, as they allege, the "bad times." "Bad times" for other people remarks the *Bulletin*, are generally good times for lawyers.

THE athletic festival proposed by the Victoria Recreation Club has fallen through owing to the refusal of the authorities, for some reason known only (if at all) to their own stupid selves, to grant the use of the new land on the Praya for three days.

THE Emperor of Russia, it is reported, has decided to build a new palace which will cost nearly \$15,000,000. It is to be situated in the forest of Pushka, in the heart of a game district, and the Czar intends to spend several months each year in shooting over the estate.

OUR serious morning contemporary actually considers it good enough to publish as an item of news the fact that a number of members of the Victoria Recreation Club intend to row to Stonecutters Island this afternoon and 'sit down to a substantial feed.' The *Daily Press* is certainly a model specimen of modern journalism.

MR. Vanderbilt's new steam yacht, said to be the most expensive ever constructed, has lately been finished at Liverpool, and turned over to her owners ready to be sent to Newport. The main saloon was fitted out by Alan de Paris, and some idea of its grandeur may be gained from the fact that the table service of linen, silver, glassware, etc., alone cost \$10,000.

THIS is said to be the origin of the moustache: In Greece and Rome they were worn without beard, but in the conquering days of the Roman empire several half-civilized races, who wished to be rid of the name of barbarians, shaved their beards, attempted to have in imitation of their conquerors; but as they had very imperfect implements they were unable to make a clean job of it, and left a quantity of hair on the upper lip.

THE *Siam Observer* of August 17th says:—"At the instance of the Director of the Palace Railway Co., Ltd., Mr. Hanneemann, the traffic manager, placed the Company's cashier in the hands of the police on Tuesday evening on a charge of embezzling £1,030. The accused, who is of good family, has confessed that he spent the money on the funeral expenses of his wife, who was killed by a stray shot on the occasion of the French guests forcing their passage up the river. He was brought before the British Court yesterday for trial."

"Made a blanked fool of myself last night."  
"How's that?"  
"Had a little tiff with my best girl; told her she was the most trying person I knew."  
"Well?"  
"She said she supposed she was. Then she gave me back my ring and told me she guessed she'd try some other fellow for awhile."  
"Rough."

"I should say so. It'll cost me twenty dollars at least for enough flowers and ice creams to square myself."

A CHICAGO writer has the following to say regarding that blatant pugilistic gabber, "Pompador Jim": "I am not Corbett's apologist. I have had occasion frequently to take him to task for his insouciance and his cold-blooded way of working the public. He is mercenary to a disgusting degree, and if he would let a solemnly made promise or even a written agreement stand in the way of getting a better price for a good I don't know him. As Corbett was when he whipped Sullivan in New York. He has done very little to merit popular respect, and he has precious little of it to forfeit."

EMILE ZOLA to Paris students on the secret of success:—"In conclusion, gentlemen, I presume to offer you a faith; yes, I beseech you to put your trust and your faith in money. Toil, young men, toil! I am keenly conscious of the trifles of this life. It is the secret which is over every distribution of prizes in every school, and down in rocky soil; but I ask you to reflect upon it because I, who have been nothing but a worker, am a witness to the marvellously soothing effects upon the soul. The work I allude to is daily work, the duty of moving one step forward in one's allotted task every day. How often in the morning have I taken my place at my table, my head, so to say, lost, my mouth bitter, my mind tormented by some petty suffering, and then, in the midst of the struggle, I have seen the first minutes of agony turn to a calm and a consolation. I have invariably risen up from my daily work, my heart swollen with throbbing pain, but firm and erect, able and willing to live till the morrow. Yes, work is the one great law of the world which leads organized matter slowly but steadily to its unknown goal. Life has no other meaning, and our one mission here is to contribute our share to the total sum of labour, after which we vanish from the earth."

THE Brussels Appeal Court, says the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, has just had to decide a case (*Kraus v. Antwerp, London and Brazil Lines*), resting upon the proper interpretation of the following clause in a bill of lading, viz., "Captain to sign bills of lading as presented, but without prejudice to charter party." The case had already been before the Antwerp Tribunal of Commerce, but the chambers of that tribunal had been divided in opinion respecting the interpretation of the said clause.

The Brussels Court of Appeal decided that the clause meant that the Captain should sign the bills of lading as they are presented to him, but that "this signature is without prejudice to the charter party," and that it does not mean that the Captain should sign them, "provided the bills of lading do not prejudice the charter party," because it is difficult to see why the clause should not be expressed in these latter terms, if that was the meaning intended to be conveyed by it. "It is impossible to admit," the judgment goes on to say, "that the shipowners, after having manifestly studied all the clauses of this charter-party, should have given the captain the power to modify its whole sense and meaning and to nullify, without any benefit to the shipowners, were favourable to them from the point of view of eventual claims." It is easy, on the other hand, to understand that, in order to secure advantageous terms, it may sometimes be to the interest of shippers to give to receivers, through special facilities for the discharge of their goods.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

August 25th.

## THE "TARTARS" AGAIN.

Application was made on behalf of the owners of the steamship *Tartarus* for judgment in accordance with the finding of the jury last Friday on the issues. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Ellis (Mr. V. H. Deacon's office), appeared for the owners, and the hon. W. M. Goodman (Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. G. C. Master (acting Crown Solicitor), represented the Crown.

Mr. Francis stated that immediately on the finding of the jury in the trial last week, the *Tartarus* was released by order of the Governor, so that there was no need to apply to the Court for her release; consequently the only order that could now be asked for was as to costs, which were entirely left to the discretion of the Court.

The Attorney-General asked his lordship to allow no costs against the Crown. It was held in the case of *Hannet against Wise*, 5 Exchequer Division, L.R. 79 and 80, that even when a party is suit and obtained judgment at a jury in his favour, he could not have his costs paid if it was shown that he had committed misconduct in the case or that the proceedings were caused by his own action. In this case there was so much reasonable cause that, if the Government had taken no action on the known facts it would have amounted to culpable neglect of duty. If there ever was a case in which the community should not be taxed with costs, it was this case. It would not do to say anything against the jury or their verdict, of course, but it must be said that the Government or anybody else could not reasonably be blamed for counting on a different verdict as certain, and so the owners' costs ought not to fall on the Government. The Crown could not apply for a new trial, because it had been ruled by the Courts that where a jury, in a criminal or quasi-criminal case, found what amounted to a verdict of acquittal, a new trial should not be granted. The question of costs depended upon the facts of the case, and judgment, but in this case the jury could not be called on to give their reasons by affidavit, and therefore it was only possible to conjecture their probable reasons. It could hardly be assumed that they based their decision on the fact that the Government had proceeded under section 84 instead of 57 of the Ordinance, for if they had done so it would have been grossly wrong; sec. 57 did not apply to the facts. You are quite right in saying that it should not have been assumed that the jury had based their finding on a dislike of the present law or the excess of severity of the penalty of confiscation, because if that was in their minds at all they disregarded their oath "to give a true verdict according to the evidence on the issues of fact."

His lordship:—Of course, the forfeiture was not a necessary consequence of the proceedings in any event, because the Court has power to inflict a minor penalty. Besides, it would not alter the facts. You are quite right in saying that it should not have been assumed that the jury had based their finding on a dislike of the present law or the excess of severity of the penalty of confiscation, because if that was in their minds at all they disregarded their oath "to give a true verdict according to the evidence on the issues of fact."

The Attorney-General went on to say that he would have asked for a minor penalty if the verdict had gone against the ship, simply to show the impropriety of overruling the law. Continuing to analyse the possible grounds for the jury's verdict, he could not assume that there was any doubt of the intention to use the ship for the coast trade without a licence, and therefore the only possible conclusion was that the jury decided on a point of law rather than fact, that unless the equipment was absolutely completed there was no offence.

His lordship:—I cannot see that it was a question of law; it was a question of fact which by your own suggestion was left to the jury.

The Attorney-General protested that he never asked for a jury at all. The Ordinance provided that the Court could appoint a jury either on the application of either party or of its own motion; in this case his lordship himself suggested a jury.

His lordship:—Yes, because that was the course provided by the Ordinance. Of course, I am always glad to try such cases without a jury, but no objection was made to a jury. The Attorney-General said that, to be quite candid, he had thought the case was before a very good tribunal; he never could have prophesied what happened. His point was simply that the Government could not have possibly anticipated such a decision, and therefore could not be held blameable for acting in the case. Probably any other jury would decide differently, though nobody could gauge the jurymen's opinions, and therefore he thought it very undesirable that anything should be written in the papers about them (as had been freely done in this case). The verdict amounted to this—that everything could be done to fit up a coiler-ship, except nailing the fittings together. Anything more ridiculous could not be conceived than such a state of things, violating the law entirely. The Governor could fall in his duty if he allowed all the good effect of the Ordinance to be annihilated without taking action. Since none of the Crown evidence turned out to be wrong, no action done in bad faith or out of malice, or improper motives, but solely and honestly for public good, costs ought not to be given against the Crown.

Oneserout Mr. Francis as to the stubbornness of the law, and the Attorney-General felt much about it. His lordship:—I appreciate your argument, but don't let us go into that, please. I would rather you did not.

The Attorney-General said all he wished to point out was that the Crown had certain prima facie evidence but required more, and tried to get it from Mr. Hopple, who refused to give it. Not that he was to blame at all for such refusal, but Mr. Francis had no right to say the statement made about the law was untrue. The point was that, where evidence was refused, it was the owners' fault if the case in consequence was slightly more troublesome.

His lordship:—The difficulty I have, Mr. Francis, I may say at once, is not as to any conduct of the owners or agents, who have acted properly all through, but as to the master and mate, for whom the owners are answerable; not Mr. Francis' character either.

Mr. Francis referred to the illegal records of the history of costs, and contended that a party could only lose costs for misconduct during a case, and not prior to the proceedings. A ruling of the jury, showed that in certain cases a defendant could be made to pay a plaintiff's costs. The Attorney-General:—I am not asking them to pay our costs. His lordship:—I do not think you would get it. Mr. Francis did ask it (laughter). Mr. Francis proceeded to refer to the case quoted by the Attorney-General, in which a plaintiff was allowed £10 for libel but no costs. His lordship:—Yes, but if you let it further into the judgment you will find the libel, but the £10 was apparently not awarded by the jury as the amount of damages, caused by the libel, but as a tribute to the skill and eloquence of plaintiff's counsel. (Laughter.) Considerable argument of an intensely technical character followed as to the question

whether there was such misconduct on the part of the master and mate (in allowing the fittings on board, etc.) as to justify the Court in making the owners pay their own costs.

Mr. Francis submitted there was no authority whatever for so regarding any misconduct prior to the proceedings.

His lordship:—Yes, but you see, if there was reasonable cause for the seizure and detention—

Mr. Francis:—But, my lord—

His lordship:—Allow me a moment, please! Mr. Francis:—But I submit that—

His lordship:—I wish to put you in possession of what is in my mind in order that you may meet it, if you wish. There was reasonable cause for detention, therefore there was justification for seizure—

Mr. Francis:—No, I do not admit that. As it afterwards turned out, there was reasonable cause for the authorities to believe that they might ultimately justify it.

His lordship:—And reasonable cause for them to bring the case to trial.

Mr. Francis:—No, I submit not. It was the fact which had come to their knowledge that the vessel was chartered for coiller trade between Macao and Brazil; this fact came out afterwards. I submit that your lordship is bound to hold that there was nothing wrong in having these fittings on board among the cargo, and that it was not "fitting out."

His lordship, in the course of further discussion, admitted that the owners had done nothing wrong during the proceedings; but though the jury had found that the presence of fittings on board was no offence, it was certainly reasonable ground of action, and so if the master or mate was at all responsible for that, costs would not go against the Crown. Judgment reserved.

## BACK TO HONGKONG.

Back again—once again in dear old Hongkong after many long years of vicissitude, travel and adventure. How you have changed, I thought how wonderfully you have grown! And alas! how I have changed, too—old, weary and weather-worn now. Why I was a young man when you and I were last acquainted. Yes, in very easy circumstances—and with many friends. But look at me now—grey-headed, poor, and alone. Yes, come back, after all the pilgrimage of life, to again behold the well-remembered haunts of the good old days.

I will just look round for a hot spot and then have a walk by moonlight—by electric light, I should say, for the streets are so slipshod with the weird illuminations which play on the panoplies of stately abodes and hoary old mansions. I may well say the home that knew me once will know me now a more, for these great lofty inaccessible-looking buildings seem to have quite trampled to dust the home-looking shanties of those happy bygone days. What a busy crowd too, ever moving, stopped! Velvet-lined chairs with starred and striped cushions, old ladies, old men walking, young fellows, and men-of-war, sailors rattling along in rich rags; dirty vagrants, selling the sweetest of flowers.

"Wantsee button-hole, sir?"

No thanks—too old, nobody would look at me now—pass the age of flowers, in fact. Some look happy, but all anxious—very different from the old prosperous days when the financial foundations of these halls were laid.

Here is a hotel—I will just step in and book a room. Apartments here must cost a trifle more than I could afford for any length of time, for these pillars, panels and traceries mean weighty capital heavily sunk.

"This way, Sir—look hundred forty—look out—get in—hal—hal!"

A polite Chinese, indeed, he warmly took my breath away when he showed me on this concourse and I started for the roof. I don't like it at all, too much of a hurry for Hongkong, his room seems comfortable enough, though. That I will just take a stroll before turning in.

By Jove! The place seems over-run with Portuguese—they almost crowd me off the pavement. It is about time they stopped this wholesale emigration from Macao. But I suppose it is no use bringing new law into force, Macao must be empty. They've left it bottom up and have chipped in to gamble to his place away—to reduce it to "granito stones, empty bottles and cigar-ends."

The thoroughfares are certainly crowded, but I kept—no one doesn't have to tuck his dress-trousers into sea-boots now or walk and tumble over plank bridges. I won't trouble about climb big up and down the hilly streets to-night—I rely as well keep straight along this Queen's Road on a smooth easterly course. There is not much to be seen of the city when these great strapping British, tall fierce-looking fellows, and a few somewhat diminutive Chinese policemen, are carrying carbines, cutlasses and revolvers, as patrolling this broad well-lighted road. A bit I am beginning to enter old Hongkong now—the once familiar tree-shaded paths. I suppose this is the Cricket ground, in old times the public Recreation Ground. I will just lean against a pillar and see what I can see about it.

I think I see some round, and is pretty well as before now, sir. He hasn't lost all nerve, and the excitement of the race will square him. I've told him he is on a "pony" if placed and a hundred for a win on your account, sir." "I only hope he will earn both," was the bystander's laconic reply. "Here were three or four breaks away, as much only be expected with so large a field, and in each of these Sir Claude and Dawkins duly noted that Highflyer was in the front. At length the flag fell, and the prettiest of all races commenced. For the first couple of furlongs very little could be made out of the running, save that Highflyer occupied a prominent position, but at the road he came to a halt, and the race leader, a little further on found that the race in hand—so much so, indeed, that Sir Claude put down his glasses, content that the race was won. "Not so the trainer, who never took his eyes off the old jockey, and at the Springerboard the favourite coming with a well-aimed challenge, and joining issue, the shouts from the stand of 'The favourite wins!' brought the baronet back to the look-out." "What's he at? Ah, I am done!" and once more the glasses were put down, and a look of despair, mingled with intense disgust, passed over Sir Claude's good-natured face. But he managed a slight wince, for at that very instant old Jockey Dane became himself again; the old fire of his palms days swept away what remained of the over-land debacle, and sitting down to ride in real earnest, he

the hotel and leave my further explorations until to-morrow. It was cool, and refreshing this night breeze is—better to hear the pleasantly reposed rustling of the tall trees overhead than the rumbling of the cabs, trams and trains ever heard in the Western lands. How quiet it is now—just the time for a walk—just the time to view Hongkong quietly nestled under the shadow of those grave majestic hills whence the lights glimmer like meteors, so high are the houses above. What a transformation Queen's Road has undergone within an hour or two! Before all was bustle—now all is silent and quiet save for the occasional regulation tramp of a policeman or the voice of a chair cooler soliciting a fare. But hark, what is that sharp note as of a cat's paw—that sound somehow seems familiar to me. Ah, yes—poor creatures, here they come. A young girl—a "sing-song" girl, walking hand in hand and chatting pleasantly with an aged woman. Both are blind—the blind leading the blind; but the poor creatures seem happy—blessed indeed and more contented than most of their sex you meet. Hongkong by night would not be complete without its poor blind nightingales.

Hullo! what's that bell ringing for? Ah, yes—here they come dashing along. Fire! Fire! Stand aside, please! All right, constable—good night. I'm too tired for this sport. I shall see it all and great deal more in to-morrow's papers. I'm not a reporter now. Good night.

## A VERY NEAR THING.

"So you really think your horse will pull through to-morrow?"

The speaker was Captain Fyott, of the Buffs, and he was addressing himself to Sir Claude Rawlin in the card-room of the Guards' Club. "Yes, both of them—but one drawback, and that is our difficulty in getting a capable middle-weight."



"came again," got up a few strides from the chair, and secured a neck vertebra.

Sir Claude for the moment was thunderstruck, and could hardly believe it when Highflyer's number was hoisted in the topmost frame, and warm faded was his grasp of the old jockey's hand when that celebrity quitted the scale.

"It's made a new man of me, sir, and I mean to go in for it again," earnestly exclaimed Jockey Dane; and so he did, doing the best of many another good turn in later days.—*Licensed Victualer's Gazette.*

### SOME HEAVY NEW YORK TAX-PAYERS.

Some of the larger assessments on personal property in New York were levied as follows:—

Jay Gould (estate), \$10,000,000.  
George J. Gould, \$4,000,000.  
Helen Gould, \$2,000,000.  
Edwin Gould, \$1,000,000.  
William H. Vanderbilt (estate), \$8,000,000.  
Moses Taylor (estate), \$4,000,000.  
William Astor (estate), \$1,000,000.  
William W. Astor, \$1,000,000.  
Sidney Dillon (estate), \$1,000,000.  
John C. Hamersley (estate), \$1,000,000.  
John B. Trevor (estate), \$1,000,000.  
David B. Fayerweather (estate), \$750,000.  
Samuel Williams (estate), \$700,000.  
Adam W. Spies (estate), \$600,000.  
Estates of John Knower, R. T. Babblitt, W. R. Travers, Mary A. Edson, Marshall O. Roberts, Samuel J. Tilden, C. K. Garrison and Richard Arnold, \$500,000.  
Joseph M. McKim, Russell Sage and Elizabeth M. Anderson, \$400,000.  
Adrian Inell, \$400,000.  
Estate of Sarah Talmam, \$400,000.  
Estates of Max Well and W. B. Dinmore, each \$300,000.  
Robert G. Gledit, Benjamin P. K. Sam (estate), George Law (estate), Henry Keep (estate), Edward H. Buckley (estate) and James S. Gibbs (estate), each \$250,000.  
Russell Smith (estate), \$200,000.  
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Maria Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, C. P. H. Belmont, each \$200,000.  
Charles T. Raymond, \$160,000.  
Andrew Carnegie, Jer. Math Curtis, Elizabeth N. Stuart (estate), Seth B. French and William Schaus (estate), each \$150,000.  
W. J. Haddock (estate), Jacob Halsted, John Paton and estate of Gorton W. Burnham, each \$125,000.  
George F. Gilmore, \$100,000.  
H. O. Havemeyer, \$100,000.  
Henry Hilton, \$100,000.  
Patrick H. Townsend (estate), \$100,000.  
Frederick W. Vanderbilt, \$100,000.  
George W. Vanderbilt, \$100,000.  
August Belmont (estate), \$100,000.  
George Kemp, \$100,000.  
Eugene Kelly, \$100,000.  
George Law, \$100,000.  
Frederick C. Hubbard (estate), \$100,000.  
Jackson S. Schultz (estate), \$100,000.  
Frederic A. Schermerhorn (estate), \$100,000.  
Addison Chamack, \$100,000.

### HOW TO TREAT THE EYES.

Never needlessly expose the eyes to foreign particles, but when necessary wear plain glasses or goggles. When experimenting with chemicals always turn the mouth of the tube or bottle away from the face and eyes. Whenever an eye is injured severely place the patient immediately in a dark room and under the care of a skilled physician, whose directions must be implicitly followed. The foreign bodies may be solid, as sand, cinders, hair, dirt, etc., lime, acids or alkalis. Don't rub the eyes, avoid sudden glances of light, never look directly at the sun.

To remove the solid particles from under the lids it is sufficient to pull the lid away from the eye and to wipe the body with a piece of moist paper or the corner of a handkerchief; if it is under the upper lid grasp the lid firmly between the thumb and finger, lift it from the eyeball and draw it down over the lower lid and then allow it to slide slowly back to its natural position. The foreign body will be scraped off on the lashes. The operation may be repeated several times. Or lift the lid from the eyeball, allow the tears to accumulate beneath the lid and forcibly blow the nose.

Or place in the eye a few grains of flaxseed, which, forming a mucous film, will promptly bring relief. Or place across the upper lid the point of a pencil or bodkin and turn the lid back over it; in this way the foreign particle is brought into distinct view and can be readily wiped away.

Lime and Roman cement are very destructive to the eyes if permitted to remain any considerable time. Wash the eyes immediately with water, then with water containing vinegar or lemon juice.

For acids in the eye wash with water containing a little ammonia or baking soda.

For alkalis wash with water containing vinegar or lemon juice.—*Hygienic Doctor.*

### MORALS AND MEAT-EATING.

Discussing the ethics of meat-eating and luxury in the *New Review*, Count Tolstoy holds both to be incompatible with real virtue. He says: "What is my contention? That, in order to be moral, people must give up meat-eating. Not at all. I am not at all in favour of the vegetarian diet, in order to lead a moral life, it is necessary to observe a certain sequence in good actions: that if a man is serious in his aspiration to lead a good life the practical manifestations of that desire will necessarily unfold themselves in a certain order, and that in this order abstemiousness (self-mastery) is the first virtue which he will have to cultivate. In the pursuit of the virtue of abstemiousness he must again observe a certain definite order, and the first step therein will be abstemiousness in food—fasting. In the practice of fasting the first thing from which he must abstain, if he really and truly aims at leading a good moral life, is animal food; and this for the intelligible reason that, not to speak of the passions it engenders and fosters, the consumption of animal food is plainly unclean, because it demands an act which does violence to our moral nature—namely, murder—and is encouraged and kept up only by the desire of gold and their appetite for savoury food. The reason why the first step in fasting and in right living is abstemiousness from animal food has been admirably formulated, not by one man only, but by all mankind in the persons of its most accredited representatives during the course of human history. But why, one may ask, if the illegality of it, immorality of consuming animal food has been recognized by mankind for such a long period, have people nevertheless continued to do so to the present? In answering this question the question naturally suggests itself to those who are prone to be guided less by the light of their own reason than by public opinion. The answer to the question, however, is that all moral progress (and moral progress is the essence of all progress whatever) is a work of time, it is accomplished slowly; but that the light of genuine progress, as distinguished from casual advance, is its uninterrupted consciousness and its ever-increasing rapidity.

### MONEY.

[Compiled for the *Globe-Democrat*]

The Spartans had an iron coinage, no other being allowed.

The English Mint was established by Athelstan about 928.

Julius Caesar was the first man to put his own image on a coin.

Aristotle says that "money exists not by nature, but by law."

Homer mentions brass money as in use B.C. 1184, among the Greeks.

The Lydians were the first to coin money, about B.C. 600.

The most ancient coins are of electrum, four parts of gold to one of silver.

Brass money was coined in Rome by Servius Tullius as early as 573 B.C.

Herodotus says that Croesus was the first sovereign to make coins of gold.

In the Fifth Century before Christ refined copper was deemed as precious as gold.

The first English gold coins were minted in 1279, in the forty-second year of Henry III.

Silver coins first coined in Rome B.C. 269, when Fabius Pictor set up a mint.

At the beginning of the Christian era the relative values of gold and silver were as 1 to 9.

English coin was first made a legal tender in 1216. Before this date had been paid in produce.

Tobacco and warehouse receipts, issued after it was stored, were both used in Virginia as money.

In the early years of this century there were thirty-three tons of silver to one of gold in circulation.

The purchasing power of money in the days of the Roman Emperors was about ten times what it is at present.

During the reign of Victoria the Indian Government has coined £2,000,000 gold and £200,000,000 silver.

In the World's mints from 1850 to 1890 there were coined 9,194 tons of gold and 81,335 tons of silver.

Paper money was first issued by the notorious John Law. His issues exceeded £120,000,000.

The currency of the Argentine Republic consists altogether of paper notes, ranging in value from 1c up to \$100.

The first mention of money in the Scriptures was Abraham's purchase of a sepulchre, for 400 shekels of silver, B.C. 1860.

Germany had last year £122,000,000 gold, £15,000,000 silver, £71,000,000 paper, a total of £208,000,000, or £1 to each inhabitant.

The amount of paper money issued by the revolutionary Government of France between 1790 and 1795 is estimated at \$9,000,000,000.

The Director of the Mint says that the United States has \$654,000,000 gold, \$175,000,000 silver, \$405,000,000 paper, or over \$35 to each inhabitant.

The paper money issued by the first French Republic fell to less than 1 per cent. A pair of boots cost 750 francs; a pound of butter, 750 francs. France has a currency of £178,000,000 gold, £150,000,000 silver, £115,000,000 paper, in all £443,000,000, or £11.8 per inhabitant.

According to the best estimates, Great Britain has at present £102,000,000 gold, £12,000,000 silver, £19,000,000 paper, a total of £133,000,000.

Judas sold his master for thirty pieces of silver; that is, thirty Roman pennies; about £4.125. One Roman penny was a good day's wages for an agricultural laborer.

A Jewish gerah was equal to 2.75; a bekah was 27.375; a silver shekel was \$4.74; a maneh was \$47.375; a kiddar, or talent of silver was \$4,620; a gold shekel was \$876; a gold talent, \$16,280.

France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland constitute the "Latin Union." Their coins are alike in weight and fineness, differing only in name. The same system has been partly adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia and Roumania.

In 1600 the world had in circulation £29,000,000 gold, £12,000,000 silver and no paper; in 1800 there were £840,000,000 gold, £101,000,000 silver and £771,000,000 of paper money, a total of £2,401,000,000. This includes the money of Europe, the United States and the colonies of Great Britain, France and Spain. No account is taken of the worthless currency of the South American States.

### CURIOUS FACTS IN SOCIOLOGY.

In Europe there are 518,400 people insane; in the United States, 168,000.

The death rate from apoplexy is highest at Turin, Italy—610 in 1000.

The Chinese, according to statistics, are longer lived than any other nation.

Cancer is most common in Brussels, 425 deaths per 10,000.

In 1879 there were 30,030 inquests held in England and Wales.

Russia has 180,000 blind persons within the limits of the empire.

Shanghai has the highest death rate from heart disease, 1,510 per 10,000.

India has 131,000 lepers.

In every country consumption kills more victims than any other one disease.

Distinguished doctors say the seat of dyspepsia is not in the stomach, but in the head.

There are more deaths annually from hydrophobia in Sweden than in any other country.

Melton says that for every seven persons who die two persons are constantly sick.

During the United States War of the Rebellion the Union sick averaged 9 per cent of the army. More suicides occur in June than in any other month and fewer in December.

The population of Italy is 270 per square mile; of Germany, 240; of France, 190.

### ABOUT FINGER NAILS.

The philosophy of the finger nails is a most interesting study, simple though it may appear at first sight. It has been computed that the average growth of the finger nail is .028 of an inch per week, or a little more than an inch and a-half a year. The growth, however, depends to a great extent upon the rate of nutrition, and during periods of sickness it is undoubtedly retarded. It is understood to grow faster in summer than in winter, and differs for different fingers, being most rapid in the middle finger and slowest in the thumb and little finger. According to the rate of growth agreed upon by eminent authorities, the average time taken for each finger-nail to grow its full length is about four and a-half months, and at this rate a man of 70 years of age would have renewed his nail 186 times. Taking the length of each nail at half-an-inch, he would have grown seven feet nine inches of nail on each finger, and on all his fingers and thumbs an aggregate length of seventy-seven feet six inches. It is asserted by some that the nails of the right hand grow faster than those of the left. It is interesting to watch the history of a case of disease as recorded upon the finger-nails. When we look at the patient's nails we see on each of them a distinct ridge showing that the portion of the nail which has grown since the acute attack is much thickened out. If a person has broken his arm within eighteen months, the ridges on the nails of the hand of the affected arm may be seen, while they will be absent on the other hand. The more acute the illness, the sharper will be the ridge. Extreme anxiety and mental depression have the same effect on the

nails as physical disease. The finger nail is a very enduring evidence of disease. If there has been an acute rheumatism in the system with a temperature of 103 to 105 degrees, the nail will be cut down sharply. In typhoid fever, where the disease comes on gradually, there is no such sharp cutting of the nail.

There are several well-known sayings with regard to the paring of the finger nails, and among them are the following: "Cut them on Monday, cut them for health; cut them on Tuesday, cut them for wealth; cut them on Wednesday, cut them for a letter; cut them on Thursday for something better; cut them on Friday, you cut for a wife; cut them on Saturday, you cut for long life; cut them on Sunday you cut them for evil, for all of that week you'll be ruled by the devil."

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED! Any person suffering from Deafness. Noise in the Head, &c., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address, Aural Specialist, Albany Buildings, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

24th August, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Cloud.	State of Sky.	Remarks.
Hongkong	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Shanghai	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Amoy	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Swatow	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Canton	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Hankow	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Peking	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Tientsin	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Yokohama	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Kobe	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Manila	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Cebu	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Singapore	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Batavia	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Sourabaya	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Medan	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Singapore	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	

25th August, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Cloud.	State of Sky.	Remarks.
Hongkong	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Shanghai	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Amoy	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Swatow	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Canton	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Hankow	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Peking	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Tientsin	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Yokohama	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Kobe	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Manila	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Cebu	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Singapore	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Batavia	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Sourabaya	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Medan	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Singapore	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	

25th August, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Cloud.	State of Sky.	Remarks.
Hongkong	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Shanghai	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Amoy	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Swatow	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Canton	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Hankow	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Peking	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Tientsin	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Yokohama	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Kobe	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Manila	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Cebu	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Singapore	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Batavia	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Sourabaya	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Medan	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	
Singapore	30.1	81	78	N	1	b	

Hongkong Observatory, 25th August, 1893.

### HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.
Barometer	30.1	30.1
Thermometer	81	81
Humidity	78	78
Direction of wind	N	N
Force	1	1
State of sky	b	b
Remarks		

Hongkong Observatory, 25th August, 1893.

### HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From Messrs. Geo. Falcner & Co.'s Register.	Today.
Barometer—10 a.m.	30.1
Barometer—4 p.m.	30.1
Thermometer—10 a.m.	81
Thermometer—4 p.m.	81
Thermometer—10 p.m.	81
Thermometer—12 m.	81
Thermometer—1 p.m.	81
Thermometer—2 p.m.	81
Thermometer—3 p.m.	81
Thermometer—4 p.m.	81
Thermometer—5 p.m.	81
Thermometer—6 p.m.	81
Thermometer—7 p.m.	81
Thermometer—8 p.m.	81
Thermometer—9 p.m.	81
Thermometer—10 p.m.	81
Thermometer—11 p.m.	81
Thermometer—12 m.	81
Thermometer—1 p.m.	81
Thermometer—2 p.m.	81
Thermometer—3 p.m.	81
Thermometer—4 p.m.	81
Thermometer—5 p.m.	81
Thermometer—6 p.m.	81
Thermometer—7 p.m.	81
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Thermometer—8 p.m.	81
Thermometer—9 p.m.	81
Thermometer—10 p.m.	81
Thermometer—11 p.m.	81
Thermometer—12 m.	81
Thermometer—1 p.m.	81
Thermometer—2 p.m.	81
Thermometer—3 p.m.	81
Thermometer—4 p.m.	81



# The Share Market.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—85 per cent, prem., ex. div., sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on 28th, paid up, 60 per cent. dis., buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, \$10 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—50 cents, buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders shares, 200 sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B.—21 per cent, prem., sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C.—2 per cent, prem., buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E.—14 per cent, prem., buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per share, buyers.

China Traders Insurance Company—\$491 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—110 per share, sales and buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$112 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$25 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—50 per cent. discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$35 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—65 per cent. premium, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$17 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Shamien Hotel Co., Limited—\$41 per share, sellers.

Panjo Mining Co.—\$4 per share, sales and buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—40 cents, per share, sellers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$65 per share, sellers.

The Jellicott Mining and Trading Co., Limited—85 per share, sales and buyers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$14.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160 per share, old shares, buyers.

Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$321 sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$108 per share, sales and buyers.

Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$68 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$51 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$35 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.—\$66 per share, ex. div., sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co., 50 cents, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$67 per share, sales.

**EXCHANGE.**

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 2/5 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/6

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/6 1/2

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/6 1/2

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/6 1/2

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/17

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/24

ON INDIA.—

T. T. .... 199 1/2

On Demand ..... 200

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, T. T. .... 72 1/2

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73 1/2

**VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.**

Mr. W. G. Allen.  
Mr. A. Cummings.  
Mr. J. Benavides.  
Mr. C. W. Blunt.  
Mr. H. S. Cooke.  
Mr. F. E. Conry.  
Mr. H. Crombie.  
Mr. J. B. Cunliffe.  
Mr. E. H. Denick.  
Mr. T. F. Fennell.  
Mr. A. Garwood.

Mr. H. Glittis.  
Mr. E. Mathies.  
Mr. Bourgeois-Mellier.  
Mr. D. Palmiste.  
Mr. F. W. Phillips.  
Capt. Phillips, R.N.  
Mr. J. E. Sheen.  
Mr. J. Shirliff.  
Mr. Mrs. & Miss Sloan.  
Mr. C. Bone.  
Mr. E. Stutcliffe.

**VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.**

Mr. Adamson.  
Mr. A. Cummings.  
Mr. F. Deane.  
Mr. Dickiehead child.  
Mr. F. East.  
Mr. E. Faber.  
Mr. S. Forsyth.  
Mr. A. S. Gabbay.  
Mr. Thea. Howard.

Mr. V. Kofod.  
Mr. W. H. R. Lowley.  
Mr. MacLean.  
Mr. MacLennan.  
Mr. H. W. Ramsay.  
Mr. H. W. Robertson.  
Mr. A. E. Skeels.  
Mr. Sparrow.  
Mr. E. Tomlin.  
Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.

**MAILS EXPECTED.**

**THE ENGLISH MAIL.**

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Rosetta*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 22nd instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on the 27th.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 10th instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 19th instant.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, left Kobe on the 22nd instant (midnight) for Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, and may be expected here on the 29th.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**

The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 25th instant, and is expected here on the 31st.

**STEAMERS EXPECTED.**

The D. D. R. steamer *Krimhild*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and is expected here on the 27th.

The Navigations Generale Italiana steamer *Borinida*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Laertes* left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on the 28th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa*, from London, left Bombay on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Myosene*, from Glasgow, left Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 19th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yarfa* left London for this port on the 20th instant.

**Shipping.**

**ARRIVALS.**

NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburn, 24th August.—Bangkok 18th Aug., General.

—Hop Hing Hong.

KIT, German steamer, 851, M. W. Krutfield, 24th August.—Newchwang 17th August, Beans.—Melchers & Co.

MATHILDE, German steamer, 600, P. Moos, 24th August.—Quinhon 20th August, and Tournon 22nd, General.—Stemmen & Co.

CHANGSHA, British steamer, 1,403, J. E. Williams, 25th August.—Fochow 23rd August, Tea.—Butterfield & Swire.

AIRLIE, British steamer, 2,400, W. Ellis, 25th August.—Sydney 22nd July, Townsville 27th, Canton 28th, Thursday Island 30th, 2nd, Darwin 3rd August, and Manila 23rd, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

LY-KE-MOON, German steamer, 1,238, G. Heuermann, 25th August.—Canton 25th Aug., General.—Stemmen & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, T. H. Sellar, 25th August.—Canton 25th Aug., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUSAN, German steamer, 623, W. Wendt, 25th August.—Haliphong 21st August, and Hoilow 24th, Rice and General.—A. R. Marty.

ELSA, German steamer, 747, C. Christensen, 25th August.—Caefoo 20th Aug., General.—Wielor & Co.

YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 756, Harris, 25th August.—Shanghai 20th August, and Swatow 24th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

LYNNET, British gunboat, Captain W. C. Batten, 25th Aug.—Bangkok 17th August.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**

Agamemnon, British steamer, for Amoy, &c. Ash, Danish steamer, for Haliphong.

**DEPARTURES.**

August 25th, *Albatros*, German str., for Hoilow.

August 25th, *Ching-ping*, Chinese steamer, for Canton.

August 25th, *Daphne*, British str., for Yokohama.

August 25th, *Argyll*, British str., for Singapore and London.

August 25th, *Benlawers*, British steamer, for Kobe, &c.

**REPORTS.**

The German steamer *Mathilde* reports that she left Quinhon on the 20th instant, and Tournon on the 22nd. Had fine weather throughout.

The Chinese steamer *Yung-ching* reports that she left Shanghai on the 20th instant, and Swatow on the 24th. Had fine weather with light winds from port to port.

The British gunboat *Lynnet* reports that she left Bangkok on the 17th instant. Had strong south-west monsoon to 16 parallel north, of that calm and light easterly winds.

The German steamer *Chusan* reports that she left Haliphong on the 21st instant, and Hoilow on the 24th. Had fine weather and light east-south-east winds from port to port.

The British steamer *Changsha* reports that she left Fochow on the 23rd instant at 7 a.m. Had calm and light south-east winds with smooth water and very fine weather all the way.

The British steamer *Nanshan* reports that she left Bangkok on the 18th instant. Had rain and squally weather in the Gulf of Siam; thence to port had light variable winds and fine weather. On the 21st passed the steamer *Stam*, in lat. 10.30 north and 103.40 east.

The British steamer *Airlie* reports that she left Sydney on the 22nd ultimo, Townsville on the 27th, Canton on the 28th, Thursday Island on the 30th, and Port Darwin on the 3rd instant. Experienced moderate variable winds and pleasant weather from Australian ports to Manila. Left Manila at 5 p.m. on the 22nd, made fast to Company's buoy at 6.30 o'clock this morning. From Manila to Hongkong experienced moderate to fresh north-west and north-east winds with fine weather throughout.

**SHIPPING IN HONGKONG**

**STREAMERS.**

AGAMEMNON, British steamer, 1,401, Williams, 22nd August.—Singapore 16th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

ARNDAY, British steamer, 1,100, James Thom, 4th August.—Swatow 3rd August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ASH, Danish steamer, 502, Revbech, 33rd August.—Bakho 21st August, and Hoilow 24th, General.—A. R. Marty.

BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,457, C. J. van de Bergh, 19th July.—Bangkok 13th July, Rice.—Lavis, Wegener & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 2,044, C. L. W. Field, 22nd August.—London 8th July, Bombay 1st August, and Singapore 17th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,114, P. Voss, 24th August.—Salgon 20th August, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

CROWN OF ARAGON, British steamer, 1,486, J. G. Downard, 15th August.—Fochow 13th August, Tea.—Gillman & Co.

DEVAYONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, George Anderson, 24th August.—Bangkok 16th August, and Koh-i-hang 18th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

FAME, British steamer, 1,171, Captain Melissae, Hongkong General, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 24th August.—Fochow 17th August, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

HAWOI, French steamer, 738, E. Monteils, 18th August.—Haliphong 16th August, General.—A. R. Marty.

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 1,003, Schiller, 11th July.—Martimes 15th June, General.—Wielor & Co.

KONO BUNO, British steamer, 862, J. Jackson, 22nd August.—Bangkok 16th Aug., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

NORSTEIN, German steamer, 731, Pankow, 24th August.—Kobe 18th August, Sugar.—Melchers & Co.

NUERNBERG, German steamer, 3,207, B. Blanke, 20th August.—Yokohama 18th August, Kobe 14th, and Nagasaki 16th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

PERU, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 15th August.—San Francisco 22nd July, and Yokohama 17th August, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopan, 15th August.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PROSPERITY, British steamer, 1,387, W. H. Farrand, 14th March.—Salgon 9th March, Rice and Paddy.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

PROTON, German steamer, 1,150, H. Johansson, 20th August.—Bangkok 14th August, Rice.—Wielor & Co.

RIO, German steamer, 1,770, C. H. Davidson, 23rd August.—Sourabaya, and Singapore 16th August, Timber.—Wielor & Co.

SAIGON, French steamer, 674, Zoccola, 19th August.—Salgon 15th August, General.—Messageries Maritimes.

TELUK, Norwegian steamer, 1,630, J. Amundsen, 24th August.—Kutchinotru 18th August, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

THALIS, British steamer, 800, A. Hodgins, 24th August.—Taiwanfoo 20th August, Amoy 21st, and Swatow 23rd, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

TORBRIDGE, British steamer, 1,100, John Byron, 31st July.—Kutchinotru 24th July, General.—John Andrew.

VICTORIA, British steamer, 1,992, John Pantou, R.N.R., 19th August.—Tacoma 22nd July, Victoria, B.C., 23rd, Yokohama 10th Aug., Kobe 12th, and Kutchinotru 15th, General.—Doddwell, Carill & Co.

**RAILWAY WEEKLY.**

ADOLPH, German bark, 867, E. Westergaard, 21st Aug.—Hamburg 22nd April, General.—Stemmen & Co.

AMERICA, British bark, 1,148, H. W. Dunlop, 5th July.—Singapore 17th June, Timber.—Master.

CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, 654, G. Koch, 20th July.—Bangkok 15th July, Teakwood.—Hing Lee.

EMILIE, German bark, 948, H. Schmitt, 21st July.—Haliphong 9th July, Ballast.—Captain.

FOONING SOY, Hawaiian bark, 980, Mahany, 20th July.—New York 5th April, Oil.—Shewan & Co.

GALVESTON, German bark, 610, H. Jakobson, 22nd July.—from Tientsin, Bone.—Butterfield & Swire.

GEORGE STEVEN, American bark, 1,478, E. S. Murphy, 6th August.—New York 12th April, Kerosene Oil.—Captain.

HENRY FALKING, American ship, 1,470, G. Merriman, 11th June.—San Francisco 30th April.—Master.

LUCY NICKELS, American bark, 1,430, C. M. Nichols, 3rd Aug.—New York 6th March, Kerosene Oil.—Melchers & Co.

WAM SHUI SING, Chinese 3-m. sch., 368, Lok Li Tong, 3rd August.—Salgon 24th August, Wood.—Yong Kee & Co.

SMALL, British 4-masted ship, 3,332, D. Morgan, 17th May.—Singapore 21st March, Ballast.—Order.

TAMAFACA, British bark, 445, H. Kennett, 7th August.—Sandalan (Romeo), 22nd July, Timber.—Captain.

**RIVER STEAMERS.**

Faithan, British steamer, 2,260, W. J. Rieby—H. C. & M. S. Co.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd—Butterfield & Swire.

Hongshan, British steamer, 1,455, W. E. Clark, H. C. & M. S. Co.

Ho-chang, British steamer, 1,777, G. B. Lafavour—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-chow, British steamer, 288—H. C. & M. S. Co.

Kwang-shan, British steamer, 400, laid up—Malacampo & Co.

Pasig, Chinese steamer, 244, J. W. Stevens—Tok Kee.

Powan, British steamer, 1,400, S. W. Goggin—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Tak-shan, British steamer, 721, Gebelouk—Clived.

White Cloud, British steamer, 720, A. Crutwick—H. C. & M. S. Co.

**1893.**

**THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.**

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

**TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**

EMPRESS OF INDIA .....6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 6th September.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN .....6,000 " .....WEDNESDAY, 4th October.

EMPRESS OF CHINA .....6,000 " .....WEDNESDAY, 1st November.

**THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE** pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line.

**RETURN TICKETS.**—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

**SPECIAL RATES** (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this route are owned by the Company and their appointments and cuisine are unexcelled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

**EXCURSIONS TO JAPAN.**—During the Summer months, Sea Trips can be made from Hongkong to Kobe and back occupying 13 to 14 days only. Return Fare, \$75.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

**D. E. BROWN,**  
General Agent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1893.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

**PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.**

Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Saturday, 26th August.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Thursday, 14th Sept.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Thursday, 5th Oct.

**THE U. S. Mail Steamship**

"PERU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 26th Aug., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of \$10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. Freight to be paid on sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full value of same is required.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 74, Queen's Road Central.

**J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.**

Hongkong, 9th August, 1893.

**NOTICE.**

**JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.**

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

**ST. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E.,** Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says—

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

**W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,**  
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1893.

**Mails.**

**NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP RAILROAD COMPANIES.**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Victoria	..... Tuesday	..... August 29th.
Tacoma	..... Thursday	..... Sept. 28th.
Mogul	..... Thursday	..... October 10th.
Victoria	..... Thursday	..... November 9th.
Tacoma	..... Tuesday	..... December 17th.
Mogul	..... Tuesday	..... Jan. 2nd, '94.

**THE Steamship**

"VICTORIA," sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 29th August, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

**DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1893.

**Intimations.**

**AN APPEAL.**

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old EXERCISES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. (493)

**THE MIKE COAL IS A BITUMINOUS COAL** of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to Ship's Owners and Captains, who coal their bunkers direct from the Undersigned:—

FRESHNESS of the coal.

UNIFORMITY of quality.

FREEDOM from impurities.

Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.

Quick despatch.

BEST of weight, etc., etc.

**MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1893. (890)

**G. FALCONER & CO.,**  
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NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. (1693)

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**Some Children Growing Too Fast**

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the use of

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

of *Liver and Soda*. They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk, and three times as efficacious as plain Oil. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UN-QUALLED. And no attention is offered. Sold by all Chemists.

**SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,**  
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Sole Agents for Hongkong and China: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED), Hongkong, 20th December, 1893.

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